

Medical Services. They deserve our praise, they deserve our support and most of all, they deserve the chance to make this partnership a success so people can live well.

TRIBUTE TO BOB LIVINGSTON,
REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE
FIRST DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to a colleague who has built a fine legacy of accomplishment as an adept and effective legislator—and leader—of this institution in which we all are honored to serve. BOB LIVINGSTON's leaving leaves a void that is not easily filled, as his colleagues from Louisiana have attested tonight. I wish BOB and Bonnie all the best as they embark on their new life, and am certain that BOB will continue to contribute to the public interest in the future.

BOB, you will definitely be missed here, and as you leave Congress, you should take pride in your record of accomplishment for the State of Louisiana and the Nation. Good luck to you.

LACKAWANNA VALLEY HERITAGE
AREA ACT

HON. DON SHERWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Lackawanna Valley Heritage Area Act. By designating the Lackawanna Valley of Pennsylvania as a National Heritage Area, this important legislation would ensure the conservation of its significant natural, historic and cultural resources. The Lackawanna Valley was the first heritage area designated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and is a nationally significant historic area as documented in the U.S. Department of Interior's Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Submittal of the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission (1996).

For every federal dollar provided over the last decade, the Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority—which oversees the Valley's historical and cultural resources—has leveraged ten dollars in State, local and private sector funds to finance preservation activities. The Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority would continue to foster these important relationships with all levels of government, the private sector and local communities.

The Valley represents the development of anthracite coal, one of North America's greatest natural resources. From early in the 19th century, Pennsylvania's coal provided an extraordinary source of energy which fueled America's economic growth for over a hundred years. At the center of the world's most productive anthracite field, the Lackawanna Valley witnessed the inception, spectacular

growth and eventual deterioration of an industry which led us to unparalleled prosperity.

The Valley's current mix of ethnicity, its combination of dense urban areas and isolated settlements, and the desolate remains of coal mines surrounded by beautiful countryside are a microcosm of our legacy from the industrial revolution. As these contrasts illustrate, the industrial era was not without human and environmental costs. Thousands of immigrants worked in deep mines under horrible conditions. Death and injury were commonplace, with no survivor benefits or disability compensation to withstand these calamities. Anthracite miners created the nation's first labor unions and they fought for the implementation of child labor laws, workplace safety, pension security and fair labor standards.

The new Americans who populated the Lackawanna Valley established strong communities where ethnic ties were reinforced by churches and fraternal societies that created a sense of security noticeably absent in the mines. The Valley's remaining ethnic neighborhoods are a testament to a pattern of urban growth once common in U.S. cities, but now disappearing.

The landscape of the Valley conveys the story of the industrial revolution most clearly. Miles of track and hundreds of industrial sites and abandoned mines are daily reminders of the importance of the region to industry. Heritage sites like Pennsylvania's Anthracite Heritage Museum, the Scranton Iron Furnace Historic Site, the Lackawanna County Coal Mine and the Steamtown National Historic Site help to commemorate this struggle. These sites provide the framework for historic preservation which will be cemented by my proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the designation of the Lackawanna Valley as a National Heritage Area will enable all Americans for years to come to witness and learn the story of anthracite mining, the labor movement, and the industrialization of our great nation. I urge my colleagues to support the Lackawanna Valley Heritage Act.

THE SPANISH PEAKS WILDERNESS
ACT OF 1999

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give permanent protection as wilderness to the heart of the Spanish Peaks area in Colorado.

The bill is cosponsored by several of my colleagues from Colorado, including Mr. SCHAFER, whose district includes the portion of the Spanish Peaks within Las Animas county. I am also pleased to be joined by Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. TANCREDI, and Mr. MARK UDALL of Colorado. I greatly appreciate their assistance and support.

Today, across the Capitol, Senator ALLARD is introducing an identical companion bill. I would like to extend my appreciation to the Senator for his active support of this worthwhile legislation.

Finally, I would offer a note of appreciation and thanks to the former Members of Con-

gress whose efforts made today's legislation possible. First, approximately 20 years ago, Senator William Armstrong of Colorado began this worthwhile process by proposing wilderness in Colorado, and in 1986 Senator Armstrong proposed protected status and management for the Spanish Peaks. His efforts set in place the foundation upon which today's bill is built. Second, I would like to thank the former Congressman from the Second District, Mr. Skaggs. Together, he and I introduced this legislation in the 105th Congress, which passed the House but due to time constraints did not pass the Senate. The efforts by both of these individual legislators helped make this bill possible.

The mountains known as the Spanish Peaks are two volcanic peaks in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties whose Native American name is Wayatoya. The eastern peak rises to 12,683 feet above sea level, while the summit of the western peak reaches 13,626 feet. The two served as landmarks not only for Native Americans but also for some of Colorado's other early settlers and for travelers along the trail between Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River and Taos, New Mexico.

With this history, it's not surprising that the Spanish Peaks portion of the San Isabel National Forest was included in 1977 on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. The Spanish Peaks area has outstanding scenic, geologic, and wilderness values, including a spectacular system of over 250 free standing dikes and ramps of volcanic materials radiating from the peaks. The State of Colorado has designated the Spanish Peaks as a natural area, and they are a popular destination for hikers seeking an opportunity to enjoy an unmatched vista of southeastern Colorado's mountains and plains.

The Forest Service reviewed the Spanish Peaks area for possible wilderness designation as part of its second roadless area review and evaluation—known as RARE II—and in 1979 recommended designation as wilderness of 19,570 acres. Concerns about private land inholdings in the area prompted Congress, in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980, to instead provide for its continued management as a wilderness study area.

A decade later, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 included provisions for long-term management of all the other wilderness study areas in our State's national forests, but meanwhile questions about the land-ownership pattern in the Spanish Peaks area had prompted the Forest Service to change its mind about designating it as wilderness. That, in turn, led to inclusion in the 1993 wilderness bill of a requirement for its continued management of that area as a wilderness study area for 3 years—until August 13, 1996. The 1993 bill also required the Forest Service to report to Congress concerning the extent of non-Federal holdings in the likelihood of acquisition of those holdings by the United States with the owner's consent.

The required report was submitted in 1995. It indicated that within the wilderness study area, there were about 825 acres where the United States owned neither the surface nor the mineral rights, and about 440 acres more where the United States owned the surface but not the minerals. Since then, through voluntary sales, the United States has acquired